POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

FUSION'S LAST DODGE. "What shall we do !- what shall we do! " Everything's looking so dismal and blue; The Lincolnies stand to their principles true, And the People alsa! we no longer can woo, Or purchase, or bully, or dare 'em;

The Keystone has failed us, we give up the West, New-York is for Freedom, as might have been guess The mass s, with arder that can't be repressed, Beem bound to insist that their wrongs be redressed So now we must try our last trick, and the best, And since we can't buy 'em, we'll scare 'em!

We'll all the broad country with menace and threat Of loss to the pocket, and ruin and debt, Me longer the great Southern trade shall they get, But a great Southern army to fight 'em; We'll threaten secession, we'll threaten a mob, We'll threaten to ravage and murder and rob The chivalry all would delight in the job), We'll threaten a Panic, we'll scare 'em with Cobb, Sent on to New-York, to affright 'em."

Se. all on a sudden, their newspapers glare, In capitals staring with threatenings rare, Commencing-" Disunion!"-" Disruption!"-" Be-

ware! "The clivalry arming!"-"War!"-" Blood! "Will ye dare!"

Some home-manufactured, some quoted to scare, Like these, from a fierce Southern journal, "The Palmetto Guards meet at eight—be on hand ! "The 'Bowies' parade on the Fourth, with a band! By which we, of course, will at once understand Something very intense and infernal.

And Cobb, he is come-you may hear the "bears"

The "eurbetone" was ne'er so excited before And gamblers in "Erie" and "Central" deplore And "bulle" who are holders of " fancy" look sore But what is most odd unto all men,

The Ten Millions Loan finds takers enough, At rates even higher, in spite of the bluff, And threats of secession and similar stuff Of Cobb and his pitiful small men.

For Capital feels that when Abe's in his seat The State will be quiet, as well as the street, Per the Rail-Splitter knows very well how to treat All plots to secede and dismember; So give one good laugh at the threats they have aired.

Then rally, New-Yorkers, determined, prepared To roll up a vote, such as no one has dared Te hope or to dream of-and when we've declared The popular verdict, and all things are squared, Why, we'll be the scarers, and they be the scared we'll be the scarers, and they be represented by the Perhaps, on the Sixth of November!

PROSPECTS IN GENERAL. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, 1860. The Breckinridge Commi tee here are in high glee ever the advices they are daily receiving of the growlog strength of their candidate in States heretofore con mided to Bell. They now lay claim to the entire South, and only need the votes they hope for in New-York, New Jersey, and elsewhere, to secure his election. Should there be no choice, they are entirely confident of sending Lane to the Senate, from whence they are equally certain he will be sent to the White House. s, through the dexterons use which they now are, and all the while have been, making of the Old-Lin Whigs, Americans, and other peculiar Union men in New-York and a few other States, the supporters of Breckinridge and Lane have strong expectations of winning. Thus may the .Union men of your State, blind and wilful as some of them are, see for themselves "to what base uses have they come at last." From the very first the contest was between Lincoln and Breckinridge. But few only would see it; and less would confess it. The fact can no longer be disguised. The dissolution furor is the workthe master-stroke-of the Breckinridge Committee. It enables them to beat Bell out of sight in the entire South; and by it they hope-it is their only hope-to win at the North just enough votes either to elect Breckinridge, or to prevent a choice, which will eventuate in making Lane President. Every knock down of stocks in your market-every "turn of the screw," in accordance with Mr. Secretary Orr's plan, adds to Breckinridge or Lane's chances. The plot was devised before the consent was obtained of the gentlamen having the interests of these candidates in charge, e into the Fusion partnership. The plot was from the beginning precisely as we see it now; to override Bell at the South by a disunion panic, while at the North the same means were employed to secure what electoral votes were wanting, or, failing in that, to prewent an election by the people, with choice of Lane by

In planning and executing this scheme the Brackinridge Committee here have not been alone. It has, for a long time been more than suspected, and now it is well understood, that they have had potent aid from your famous Dry Goods Committee of Fifteen. It was not an accident that that Committee was constituted almost wholly of original supporters of Brackinridge and Lane. As such they have labored and are still laboring. If the trath is ever told, it will be made to appear that they never relinquished the hope of making either Breckinridge or Lane President; that not a small share of the large amount of money they have collected " to defeat Lincoln and save the Union," has been employed against Bell and to help Breckinridge in the South; amd that in all things they have worked according to the foregoing plan and non-

For weeks past it has been appprent that Bell's strength, which at one moment bid fair to be very formidable, was melting away. The Bell Committee here now yield a number of States heretofore claimed, and the alarm they feel in view of the strides which Breckinridge is making -a progress just in proportion as the secession panic increases -is ill concealed. In the hope of withstanding this current, the supporters of Bell, in many quarters of the South, have already taken extreme secession ground. And this, while his supporters at the North are, par excellence, Union men. This only proves how skillfully was the scheme planned, and how successfully it has been executed I doubt whether the history of our country furnishes anything equal to it.

It only remains for the honest men who have been deceived into Fusion in your State, particularly those who have been deluded with the idea that there was a remote chance of elevating John Bell or Edward Everett to the Presidency-the real, sincere Union men, who have not dreamed that the contest was all the while between Lincoln and Breckinridge -to act like men, with that dignity and independence which is to be expected from all right-minded men a wakened at ast to the consciousness of having been made the vic-

ims of a stupendous fraud.

The evidence of this frand is accumulating here every hour. Indeed, so elated have some of those the secret become, at the success of the plot, that scarcely an effort is made to disguise it. Many who have so gallantly and hopefully supported Bell and Everett, with a fair prospect too of more than dividing the Southern vote, have well nigh lost heart throughout the entire South-thousands, who up to within the last twenty days, were carnest supporters of Bell and Everett, have gone over to Breckiaridge. They fully realize that the contest actually is between Lincoln and Breckinridge, and they have the resolution to act accordingly. How will the supporters of Bell and Everett at the North act? How should they? Will they continue to be the instruments of a Fusion that [practically deprives them of the very thing so which it pretends to be devoted? Will they work on for Breckinridge and Lane, under a scheme that is making away the strength of Bell and Everett in Kentocky, Tenpesece, Virginia and other States !

Will they adhere to an arrangement that was entered into, not for the sake of what Bell and Everett would get out of it, but what Breckinridge and Lane might secure; an arrangement that, while it uses the Bell men and the Union men at the North, is a part of a plot to defeat Bell in every Southern Sate, and sends its thousands of dollars into Kentucky, Tennessee, and other States, to accomplish that object. That Fusion in New-York, under the manipulation of the Committee of Fifteen Breckinridge Dry-Goods men, is thus working to this end, and no other, there is not the elightest doubt. There is yet time for the honest supporters of Bell and Everett-the true Union men of New-York-to resent the attempted fraud. Fortunately, the end which the conspirators expected to accom-plieb will be prevented by the already assured majority for Lincoln in the Empire State.

NEBRASKA-REPUBLICAN TRIUMPH CON-FIRMED.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

OMAHA, Nebrask, Oct. 26, 1860. In THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE of October 19, 1 find a telegraph dispatch from this place, stating that the Democratic candidate for Delegate to Congress, J. Sterling Morton, is elected, and that a prior dispatch stating that the Republican candidate, Samuel G. Daily, is elected was incorrect. The first dispatch was then and is now correct. Mr. Daily is elected by 111 majority. After the returns from the several counties had come in, and it was found that Mr. Daily was elected-a graceless scamp in L'eau qui Court County. in the north-western part of the Territory, who has had one year's experience in ballot-box stuffing—sent to the County Clerk of that county what he called the election returns of the north-west precinct of that county, giving Mr. Morton 122 majority. Caudid Democrats admit that there are but three families in that whole region of country.

Still Democratic politicians here have the effrontery to insist, in the face of that fraud, that their candidate is elected. But the scoundrel has so overdone his allotted work that decent Democrats repudiate it, and the County Clerk, a Democrat, did refuse to return that vote to the Territorial canvassers as a part of the vote of his county. But a Democratic pressure is being brought upon the County Clerk to compel him to return the fraud, and he may yield. If he does, the Board of Canvassers, consisting of the Governor, the Chief Justice, and District-Attorney of the Territory, will count the fraudulent vote among the rest, and give the certificate of election to Morton, as they take the position that their duty is simply " to cast up" the vote as returned, and that they cannot go behind the returns and inquire into the legality of the vote.

Mr. Morten is not elected by the people, but he may get the certificate by Democratic frands. Should such be the case there will be another contest for the seat; for the people of this Territory will not submit to be disfranchised by a few scoundrels who have already gone too long unhung. They have fairly and legally reelected Samuel G. Daily, a thoroughgoing Republican, and they will not suffer themselves to be mierepresented in the halls of Congress by a latter-day Demo-

GEORGE N. SANDERS ON THE SEQUENCES OF SOUTHERN SECESSION.

To the Republicans of New-York who are for the Republic On the 6th of November, this great nation, in her never-equaled majesty, utters the decree of her fate. Until the romination of Mr. Fremont, four years since, the Presidential election, however excited, had never been diseased. The disease has intensified in virulence during the present canvass. We are now in the threes of dissolution. Union statesmen from the South have come North, risking position and popularity at home, to awaken you to a sense of our common dan ger, and have returned, feeling that they have made but little, if any, impression upon you. They have made their last appeal. If you heed them not, they will no longer oppose the disunionists of the South. In-

deed, some of the Union speakers that have been among

us have gone home in despair, to take their part with

the seceders. The patriots of the South have done

their duty. All now remains with the North. The practical question for your codsideration whether the Cotton States can secede without the consent of the Federal Government. Few of your party are, I believe, Disunionists even in theory; many of you would not continue a line of policy intentionally driving off the Cotton States if in the abandonment of such policy you surrendered nothing which you possessed, nor compromised your honor. All that the Union men of the South ask of you is to let the South alone. Why then drive her to desperate acts, making er feel her independent power, and then retorting to ot be "bullied?"

If the ultra sections of your party are actuated only by humanitarian motives, why not bravely begin the war on Cuba, where neither constitutional pledges nor hallowed memories of patriot ancestors forbid, and where the condition of the Ethiopian is so much below that of the "persons held to service" in our country If, with their orator, Redpath, they are indifferent to the shedding of white blood, so that the negro is made his own master, why not begin with the blood of the foreigner, and gallantly throw themselves under the guns of Moro Castle? Why must our fellow-citizens blood be poured out to appease the Congo fetich?
Moral responsibility is the only excuse given for this
internecine crusade, where not only not the slightest
responsibility exists, but where the invaders are actu-

ally under the most sacred compact not to meddle.

Mr. Lincoln, possibly, may not commit any aggressive act upon the South if he shall be elected. He may even disappoint his party, and form a conservative Cabinet, with such men as Wm. C. Rives at its head But the Gulf States will have acted long before Mr Lincoln's inauguration, and they could not, ought not to be influenced by the appointment of a more con-servative class than the fair representative men of the successful party. The South looks to your military and militant Wide-Awake, to your banners, your and militant Wide-Awakes, to your banners, your speeches, your press, and your votes, and not to what. Mr. Lincoln may say or do after his election. The South would feel no security in Mr. Lincoln's betrayal of his party, were that probable. The only voice that can or ought to have weight with the South is the vote

The Cotton States have in every conceivable form-The Cotton States have in every conseivable form—by their Conventions, Legislatures, Governors, and Congressmen, given us full acd serious notice that they would regard the election of Lincoln sufficient cause for their withdrawel. I do not agree with them, nor do any of you, I suppose. But our opinions are of no consequence if they have the power and think themselves sufficiently aggrieved to use the power. Any serious reflection must satisfy an unwarped mind that we cannot restrain them if they shall resolve to act; I mean to say that we cannot use force with any possible

we cannot restrain them in they start resolve to act; it mean to say that we cannot use force with any possible success. Amos Kendail's two hundred thousand men—nay, million—could not bring back the seceding States by force, without leaving them valueless.

Masterly inactivity will be their successful role. No need of a single soldier against our million. They have but to set their negroes to raising sufficient corn and ogs for home consumption, and it would not be six conths before we would be at the feet of the South, months before we would be at the feet of the South, offering, through your Republican President Congress, and State Legislatures, more than she now asks, with the humiliation of receiving scornful refueal. This is taking our situation at its best possible—supposing that we will have all the men and money we require, the entire North united, and Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, California, and Oregon, cordially copperating. But the North is not united nor will Virginia. Kentucky, and Missouri, with their tobacco, nor California, with her annual handred millions of gold, cooperate in any forethe messures. This great metropolis, with its forty thousand Auti-Republican majority, so far from aiding, will be very likely to declare New York a Free City, as the only way to maintain its commercial supremacy.

declare New York a Free City, as the only way to maintain its commercial supremacy.

The conservative North has not as yet contemplated the case with which this gigantic Republic can be disintegrated. Her sons and daughters have been taught to look upon our constitutional Union as a structure almost superhuman in its origin, and isdestructible. And with this confidence goes a religious veneration for it, and a solemn belief in our inseparable solidarity as a people. From the aged revolutionary sire down to the youngest urchin that runs barefoot after the flag of our Union—from classic Fanenii Hall to aboriginal Tammany—frem Alma Mater, where the speeches of Clay, Webster, Calhoun, and Crittenden, are the vestal fires at which our s phomores and seniors kindle their declamation, down to the introductory public school—the Northern popular mind is trained to revere the Union.

I know that scarcely a Northern man believes that

the Cotton States can secode, without Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri. There can be no greater fallacy. It would be decidedly the interest of the Cotton States to have those States remain out of the Southern Confederacy. They want no rival interests within their limits requiring tariffs for protection, such as are now springing up in the Southern Border States. All they need is a monopoly of the cotton plant to enable them to dictate their relations with the rest of the world; and the Border States will serve as a rampart against Northern cruesders; for the Ropub rest of the world; and the border States with the Republicans will be glad to let them alone, when they flod that their blind and stubborn adherence to party has resulted in driving out the Gulf States. They will then recollect, and I fear not until then, that the Code ton States were part of a confederacy to whose integ-rity every State, district, county, and ward was bound — every executive and legislator pledged by solemn

cath to support.

We ta'k flippantly about blockading the cotton ports. Such a blockade might hast a month or two, but what is that to a brave people, who feel that they are outraged? And, however partial the English and French Governments may now, for sinister purposes, seem to be to the Republican party, neither Government could exist six months without forcing any blockade we might impose.

might impose.

The cotton of our South has, for the last forty years preserved us from European aggression, and enabled us to be the haughtiest and most defiant nation in the world. Cotton is next to bread, because it is the only mears by which meny millions are fed; and a stoppage of supply for a few months would cause revolution in mest of our Northern States, and in every border State

of Europe.

There is an idea in the North that there will be a contest about the inauguration and the public buildings at Washington. I take it that there can be no contest and the contest and that the Cotton Confederate and the Cotto at Washington. I take it that there can be no contest about the inauguration, and that the Cotton Confederacy would not accept the public buildings at Washington were we to offer to surrender them. Their interest in the Lincoln inauguration will have ceased before it shall have occurred, and they will have no need of expensive buildings for their simple Government. The Federal expenses of the Cotton States would be very little. They would want no army, no navy, no custom-houses, nor post-offices. A judiciary and an efficient police are all they would require, and most of this would be paid by the respective States, as at present. Free goods and free ships would be their basis, and on our side of the line only would the tax-gatherer be met. The urrestricted navigation of the Mis-issippi would be conceded to the North-West, and it is improbable that they would long continue to pay thirty per cent taxes on imports to the North Atlantic confederacy.

Should the North not allow this simple and peaceful

deracy.
Should the North not allow this simple and peaceful mode of separation, but resolve to use force to bring back the seceding States, you will admit that we would back the seceding States, you will admit that we would not in this event be successful, if the South could command the most money, that indispensable engine of war. Our Federal Treasury is now empty, or will be, on the 4th of March, relying on daily supplies from imposts, which will be reduced fifty per cent by the loss of our Southern exports. Our Federal treasury could not count on more than t venty-five millions a year from imposts after the South had left us. We would, therefore, have at once to recent to income poll and every other sort of taxation, to five millions a year from impoets after the South and left us. We would, therefore, have at once to resort to income, poll, and every other sort of taxation, to keep up our present expensive machinery—not to speak of the conduct of an offensive war. On the other hand, all the South would have to do, and being then less taxed than they are to day to sustain the present Union, would be to reverse our system of taxation by imposing an export duty of twenty-five percent on their cotton, tobacco, and rice, and they would draw from every portion of the world more gold than they would want for a defensive war. Twenty-five percent would give them more than seventy millions a year, and if they wanted more money they might make it fifty per cent; for the world, and especially ourselves, would nevertheless be obliged to buy their cotton, rice, and tobacco. The European nations would not object to this mode of taxation, as their products and manufactures would be admitted free of duty.

A Southern confederacy is thus a very practicable thing, and the ambitious Republican leaders will find the brilliant dominion at which they grasp perish in their hot breath, before their hands have touched it.

The South has been driven by the North into a cold analysis of the worth of that grand Union which had a leader of the present the very content of the very manufacture and the very men the very content of the very men they are an the very content of the very men they are an they

aralysis of the worth of that grand Union which had a halo of immortality about it, and they are on the very halo of immortality about it, and they are on the very verge of deciding, that in the present condition of the Northern mind they are better out of it. The brave and gallant Douglas, after having made an unprecedent d canvass of the Atlantic slops, and of the Lake and Mississippi valleys, has gone to the Gulf States, risking everything, to assure the excited people of that section that the North, whatever the appearance may be, will in the end return to her constitutional obligations. Shall his words be sustained?

The Republic might still be saved intact, if the North would at once look the danger full in the face. The dread view would warn us and save us. It is true that

dread view would warn us and save us. It is true that much of the evil that now throws its gloom athwart the country is traceable to the crazy intermedding of the wretched old man now at the head of the Govern-ment, but our courageous and enlightened people should show themselves superior to any mal adminis-

should show themselves superior to any mal administration.

Shall future history say that this splendid year of 1860 was the culmination of a gigantic but shadowy glory? Or, wise in our own day as our fathers were in theirs, shall we again warmly grasp hands as in every previous agitation, and move forward, accelerating even our present progress of a thousand men a day, a hund ed miles s year? We have been so prosperous, with nothing to let or hinder us—with such noble sympathies in the hour of calamity, in the day of war, and victory, and peace? We have felt ourselves every man a sovereign, when we trod Europe's old, stifled, struggling soil: an American has been recognized as carrying in his individual sphere an epitome of nized as carrying in his individual sc his glorious country. And is it all gone? Has it passed away? The best and purest patriots South believe it—and he is a madman that does not fear it.

To create the Union was God like—to destroy it is devilish.

Your fellow-citizen,

GEORGE N. SANDERS.

New-York, Oct. 30, 1860.

WESTERN NEW-YORK. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Siz: I observe that your journal, with some other Republicans, have put this Congress District among

the doubtful. [No. Ed] There is no more doubt of it than there is of the Monroe County District. We shall reflect Mr. Spaulding by from 1,000 to 2,500 majority. Our majority for Lincoln will fall a little short of this, but Gov. Morgan's will exceed it. This estimate is from actual canvass in most of the towns and Wards, and a careful estimate of the remainder. We have with us from three-fifths to two thirds

of the Fillmore vote; in fact, we have all of the old Whig portion of the American vote except those who vote the Bell-Douglas out of revenge, or "pure cussedness," as one Dr. Hunt of The Commercial Advertiser We have a handsome majority of the Germans with us, and shall increase our vote in the German Wards more than one hundred per cent over the vote of '56, viz: in 1856 our vote in the four German Wards was 956; now it will be more than 2,000. In the Ward your correspondent resides in, last year, Jones's majority over Leavenworth, Secretary of State, was 168. We have perfected our canvass in the most careful manner, and make a Republican majority over Demo cratic, doubtful, and all, of 45; and we shall make our canvass estimate good on election day. Our total canvass gives 805 voters.

There has never been anything like the feeling now prevalent here among the young men in regard to poli-tics; and if Western New-York does her duty like Erie County, Lincoln will cross Cayuga Bridge with as large a majority as Fremont's plurality. The combined majority against Fremont in this county was 6 155; so you can see where the Fillmore vote has gone to, and what a change has come over us since the contest of '56.

Buffalo, Oct. 29, 1860. NORTH-EASTERN NEW-YORK.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: I notice by a canvass of this State made by The Journal of Commerce this county is claimed by the Democrats by 200 majority. Our county is canvassed, but I don't like to say we will give the majorty our books show, for I can hardly credit it myself; but you may draw on us for 500 majority for Lincoln. and if we should give 700, so much the better. All the gasconade about disunion and secession helps our ticket in this county. Our Congressional ticket will have from 2,600 to 2,500 majority in the District. Yours truly, F. W. AMES.

TAXATION IN NEW-YORK.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: The opponents of the Republican party are making an outcry in the rural districts about the high State tax of the present year. They state two facts: let. Republican ascendency in the Legislature; and 2d. High taxation. Now, the Republican party did not increase the obligations of the State by any legislation last Winter, except in raising a small sum to bring the canala into use, with greatly increased facilties, which has already increased the tolls to an amount equal to the expenditure of the year. The residue of the taxes imposed are for the expenses the Government, and to pay the interest and a small portion of the principal of debts existing before the Republican party came into power. There were but two ways to avoid the recessity of imposing a large tax: one was repudiation—the other by increasing canal revenues sufficiently to meet the demands of the year. The latter desirable end could only be gained by repealing the law of 1851-releasing railroad and imposing such increase of rates as should yield the amount required for the current year. The Governor and Republican State officers recommended such legislation. The Republicans of the Assembly with one exception voted for and passed such a bill. Fourteen Republican Senators voted for the bill when it got to the Senate. The votes of three Democratic Senators only were wanted to pass it in that body. They could not be got, and thus the only measure proposed, or that could be proposed, for preventing the necessity of the high tax, was defeated. That more Republican Senators ought to have voted for the measure is true, but the influences that prevented are supposed to have been exerted by Democratic, not Republican leaders, so that the Democratic party is almost solely responsible for creating the necessity for the high taxation. B.

DEMOCRATS DISTURBING A REPUBLICAN

MEETING. A Republican mass meeting was held at Bay Ridge, Long Island, last Monday evening. The Democracy of that district have so long had undisputed posression of the field that they regard themselves as alone entitled to it, and evidently consider public meetings of their opponents to be an unwarrantable intrusion. Accordingly the meeting of last evening was annoyed by some rowdy members of the "Hickory Club," who beat their drum outside, while others interrupted and insulted the speakers within the meeting. The Republicans have called another meeting for Friday evening, Nov. 2, and are determined to vindicate the right of free speech at any cost. Efficient measures have been taken to this end. James A. Briggs and Theodore Tilton will speak, and music and Wide-Awakes will be on hand. The Republican vote of Bay Ridge next week will be more than double that of any preceding election.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. SIR: The Democrats of Richmond County, notwithstanding the notorious changes in political sentiment on Staten Island, confidently calculate on from 1,200 to 1 500 majority for their Mongrel ticket. The subjoined statement may explain to the Republicans of the county how this majority is expected to be obtained; ard it behooves them to carefully canvass the suspected localities, and, if possible, block the game which these desperate and unscrupulous opponents contemplate: In the Town of Castleton, with a population of about 7 000 persons, there are registered voters 1,539. In Northfield, with a a population of 5 100, there are registered about 903 voters. In Southfield, with a population of 3,600, there are registered 483 voters. It is estimated that about 700 more are registered than there are voters in the county, which will do a great deal toward counterbalancing the losses which the Democrats, as they very well know, have sustained since the last election in this county. Staten Island, Nov. 1, 1860.

FUSION IN THE FIRST DISTRICT. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: The great, self-sacrificing, and patriotic firm of H., S. & T. having saved the Union, are now busily engaged in saving Union Congressmen, particularly where the blood of the house is concerned. You remember that a week ago the Douglasites, the Breckinridgers, and Bell men in the Ist Congressional District, had each their candidate. This state of affairs seemed to be very annoying to the Union-saving calicohouse of H., S. & T., and that feeling was soon communicated to and shared in by the members of their Committee of Fifteen. This Committee sent to each of the candidates then in the field, invitations to meet them on Saturday last, at their rooms in the Exchange. These invitations were only partially reschange. These invitations were only partially responded to; but on Monday, fresh appliances having been put in force on Sunday, all hands appeared. It was proposed that each cancidate should select five frierds, and meet in Union Convention, for the purpose of naming a Union Candidate from the three then in the field, and if the Committee failed to agree they were to leave their case to the distinguished big Committee of fifteen. Finally, this Committee, three members present, unanimously selected Ed. H. Smith, the Douglas candidate. The friends of Col. Gardner, as well as those of Mr. Jennings, demanded of the big Committee that all the candidates be thrown overboard and a new man presented. To this the Committee had assented, man presented. To this the Committee had asse and the Gardner and Jennings men have been at and the Gardner and Jennings men have been at a loss to understand the cheat. The explanation comes at to understand the cheat. The explanation comes at last. It is said that Smith, the lucky Smith who is to go to Washington, is a blood relative of the central member of the great calico Union-saving house of Herrys, Smith & Townsend! Are nt that splendid! Oh, Gardner! Oh, Jennings! Where are your uncles? It is useless to go into a fight with such odds against you. And now to prevent further cheating, our tickets, I understand, are to be printed on fine calleo made of Georgia cotton, so that there can't be any scratching or naver pasters to paste Smith out and Carter in. of Georgia cotton, so that there can't be any scratching or paper pasters to paste Swith out and Carter in. Northtenn, Suffolk County, Nov. 1, 1960. J. B. B.

THE SET OF THE CURRENT.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. SIR: Yesterday, in conversation with a leading Damo crat from N. Jersey, he remarked that he thought it high time for the truly conservative of all parties to crush out dismnishism by uniting upon the most conservative Presidential candidate before the people and electing him. He regarded Lincoln as decidedly the best and most conservative of them all, and declared it to be his intention and the intention of many Democrate in his State to vote for him.

He expressed his disgust and indignation at the course of Secretary Cobb in this city. He felt that the crisis had now come and must be met, and the question decided as to whether the slave power should or should not longer be permitted to dragoen the North into the

not longer be permitted to dragoon the North into the support of its candidates under threats of disunion. He was for bringing them to the point now, and if they are really sincere in their threats they will never have a better opportunity to make the long talked of attempt. He was of the opinion that in the event of the House of Representatives being called upon to elect a President the effect upon the business interests of the country would be most disastrous. And he deprecated the desperate attempts of designing men in this and other States to bring about that result. These sentiments I am satisfied from careful observation are shared by a very large class of intelligent Democrats, and by the great mass of the people who stand aloof from party connections. I have been one of the last named class, but for the foregoing and other good reasons my sympathies are now with, and my hopes are in the success of the great Republican party.

Nete-York, Oct. 20, 1300.

HOW THE LAST TURN OF THE SCREW To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: I spent last evening with a prominent Wallstreet broker, who, till within a few days, has been a Democrat, and an "H., S. & T." Fusion man. Now he declares for Lizcoln, and urges his declaration with the zeal of a new convert.

Again, dropping into a Southern dry goods store, ast week, three young men, a little while ago Bell and Everett and Democratic, renounced Fusion, and gave their adhesion to the Republican cause. Again, in another store, relying upon Northern and Western trade, several changes have taken place, worthy of note, in the last few days. One young man said, "When the South, and hot-headed politicians hold a cotton bat to my month, and tell me to breathe through that, I vote for Lincoln."

Another said—and a Democrat at that—"I don't believe in voting for three in one!"

The broker alluded to (a friend of his says) would

The broker alinded to (a friend of his says) would lose \$50,000 upon the late decline of fancy stocks at present prices. He has lived in New-Orleans, and is full of true Union sentiment and grit.

There is, among thinking men, a disposition to hold the right guilty parties, who have narrowed this house to a money-point (as every other argument has failed), responsible for all the panic' and ery and distract the right specified in the panic' and cry, and distress, likely to ensue, and to push on through the cloud and storm, if needs be, to Lincoln and victory. B. F. C.

REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION AT FLUSH-ING. L. I. The steamboat Flushing, chartered by the Wide-Awakes of this city to take clubs and delegations to

the grand demonstration at Flushing, left Fulton slip

at 72 o'clock on Wednesday evening, taking on board

the Third Ward Wide-Awakes and a delegation from

the Union Wide-Awakes. From some misunderstand-

the Union Wide-Awakes. From some misunderstanding in regard to the time t'e boat was to leave, a body of 125 Wide-Awakes from Staten Island, having with them a mounted brass piece, had previously returned home, and consequently there was a delegation of only 20 from that place. At the landing at Thorne's Dock, Brooklyn, the Irrepressibles of South Brooklyn and the Lincoln Battalion of the Bocky Mountain Clab, with the Zonaves, came aboard. At Greenpoint, the Eighteenth Ward Wide-Awakes. Capt. Staggers, and the Lincoln Artillery, were received, and also a delegation from the Fourteenth Ward. As the boat approached Flushing, the 12-pound mountain howitzer of this company pealed out a salute with such tremendous effects to shatter the windews in the forward part of the boat. The singing of Wide-Awake songs was also a feature in the trip up. The boat was so crowded that it took a long time to empty it of its contents. The procession formed in good order, and a stream of fire, with even current, flamed through the wide and pleasant streets of Flushing. First came the Flushing Railsplitters' Battalion, Capt. Lewis, with the name of the candidate for that District—Lather C. Carter—on one side of a transparency, and on the other, "United, we march to victory." Next, the Whitestone Wide-Awakes, Capt. Wm. Dermody, with the transparency, "We're a Band of Freemen." Drawn by four horses, this Club had a huge steamboat, penoned with flags, and the side wheels in motion, and smoke issuing from the pipe, with the words in front of the whel-house, "Lincoln Going up the Potomac;" on the other side, "Protection to the Union." The Third Ward Wide-Awakes, Capt. Gurney, of New-York, followed. They bore a crimson silk banner in a border of gold, with the representation of a free man at work on a free farm, and bearing the words, "Free Homes for Free Men;" and beneath the painting, "Free Homes for Free Men;" and beneath the painting, "Free Homes for Free Men;" and beneath the painting, "Free Homes for Free Men;" and beneath the painti ing in regard to the time t'e boat was to leave, a body of 125 Wide-Awakes from Staten Island, having with In the procession were various devices to represent the mechanic arts. The Republican Headquarters and v rious buildings on the routs of the procession were illuminated. The stand erected in front of the City Hall was decorated with evergreens, with the word above: "Welcome Wide-Awakes." Mr. George (Baker had his house all ablaze, and in a window wer the words: "The Union—it must and shall be pre-served." Mrs. Robert's large boarding-school for served." Mrs. Robert's large boarding-school for young ladies presented a very lively appearance. The windows were lighted up, and ladies and gentlemen througed the piazas and balconies, all entusiastically waving their handkerchiefe. The Wide-Awakes re-sponded to their compliments with rousing cheers. Over the gate in front of the Seminary grounds was a

Over the gate in front of the Semmary grounds was a transparency bearing the motto:

"Flushing Female Institute.
"For President, Abraham Lincoln.
"For Vice-President, Hannibal Hamlin.
"For Congress Luther C. Carter, the Sundent's Friend.
"Our fathers fought for Freedom in '76; God speed our brothers in the same good came now."

Of course, these are but a portion of the mottoes and transparencies. It was, altogether a grand affair, and evinced much taste and spirit on the part of the Republicans of Oneers.

evinced much taste and spirit on the part of the Republicans of Queers.

The meeting in the Square, which was very large, was called to order by Geo. C. Baker, and Robert B. Parsons was chosen President. Addresses were made by G. A. Grow, D. D. Field, ex-Gov. King, Mr. Bellows, and others. The meeting did not break up till midnight, and it was nearly 2 o'clock on Thursday norming, when the Flushing returned to her dock, at Fulton Slip. On their way home, the Third Ward Wide Awakes halted in front of The TRIBUNE Office and gave such cheers as evinced that they had come out and gave such cheers as evinced that they had come out well from the particular duties of the night.

THE CONFUSIONISTS AND THE TAILORS.

We are informed by some of the German tailors of Williamsburgh that they were assured that the meeting on Wednesday evening should be a Tailors' meeting, and not a political meeting. The night before a circular was sent round among them warning them that the Democracy intended to make a political meeting of it, and they were, in consequence, prepared to check any attempt to bring in politics. The first speaker who attempted to advocate Democracy, was immediately put down by cries of "humbug." They kept their places, in order to prevent the Democrats from coming in and organizing a meeting which they would claim as a tailors' meeting. After the meeting, and while they were standing for this purpose, the Union boys (principally Irish) came in and formed a hollow equare about three deep. They cheered for Fasion, and a few of the tailors also, while most of them cheered for Wall and Lincoln, whereupon the Union boys charged on them with their clubs, and after a confiderable centest cleared them out. They then organized a Union meeting, but as soon as a squad of Police could be obtained they were driven out in turn. The tailors then held an indignation meeting in the Hall. The Turners were very much incensed at this proceeding of the Irishmen, and were only discusded from reprizals by the trenuous efforts of the leading Republicans. The fight was pretty brisk for a time, and some of the Union boys were so roughly handled that they sought safety by jumping out of the windows. It is sufficient that this outrageous attack will add at least 500 to the vote for Honest Abe on Tuesday.

LETTER FROM A TAILOR. that the Democracy intended to make a political meet-

LETTER FROM A TAILOR.

LETTER FROM A TAILOR.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: In your report of the Tailors Meeting held last night at Burger and Hermans Lagerbier es ablishment, you are not doing full justice to the men who have fought so great a battle for the Republican cause. Your fought so great a battle for the Republican cause. Your report also contains several essential errors: all of which I beg to correct by the following statement. Long before the meeting was called to order, the crowd was quite enthusiastic in demonstratious, anything else but complimentary to the instigators of this attempt upon their rights. There were plenty of revolutionary talkers who signified their intention to adorn the lamp posts with the conspirators. The meeting was called to order by one of the New-Yorkers, who proposed one of his collesgues for Chairman, who, however, was unanimously rejected by the tailors; next Mr. Vischwitz of Williamsburgh was proposed, nix komm rans, the tailors rejected him also; then Mr. Beck, a Williamsburgh Tailor, was proposed by the audience and carried amid tremendous applause. (Mr. Beck is known as a Republicau). known as a Republican).
Mr. Carl, one of the Fusion gentlemen, was intro

known as a Republican).

Mr. Carl, one of the Fusion gentlemen, was introduced as first speaker, and proceeded to tell smooth words and flatteries to the tailors; but no go! when he was trying to turn to the left, and to regale them with Union arguments, he had to go down amid the most threatening demonstrations on the part of the tailors, who saw what he was about. Mr. Weidemsier, one of our friends, came next; however, he being supposed to be ore of the Fusion gentlemen, he could not succeed in getting a hearing, and gave way for the moment to Mr. Pelz, a tailor of Williamsburgh, whose elequent speech (the one that you attribute to Mr. Weidemsier), was continually interrupted by enthusiastic cheers. He was followed by another New-York Fusion gentleman; poor fellow, he was in disgrace almost as soon as he opened his mouth; "down!" cried the tailors. By this time the New-Yorkers were quite satisfied that there were no votes to be gained.

Mr. Bornhard, another tailor, was called to the stand, and was very smart at denouncing the intentions

Mr. Bernhard, another tander, stand, and was very emart at denouncing the intentions of their New York friends; the meeting being called New York foremen and cutters, who had always of their New York friends; the meeting being caned by New-York foremen and cutters, who had always abused and tyranized over the tailors, it looked very suspicious to him that they wanted to make friend-just before election. His remarks on the Homestead bill and the Tariff were received with immenses to plause, as well as his exhortations to vote the Repub-lican ticket. His final warning to the voters to look lican ticket. His final warning to the voters to look out for spurious tickets on election day were quite in place. Messts. Pe'z and Weidemeier spoke again after Bonnhard. The Chairman then adjourned the meeting (9] o'clock), having previously stated that the primary object of the meeting had been defeated.

When most of the tailors had left the Hall, amid continual charging for Lincole ties. It is the state of the state of the Hall, amid continual charging for the state.

When most of the tailors had left the Hall, amid continual cheering for Lincole, the Urion League No. 2 (Know Nothing Wide-Awakes) made their entrance into the Hall, and formed a square around the remaining tailors, and after some cheering and groung on both sides, the former declared their intention to put the d—d Dutchmen out. The lat er retired after dealing some equarefblows. Thanks to the forboarance of the Germans, this act was not resented. There were at least 100 Turners at the Turner Hall close by, who

could have made mines-mest of double the number of Confusionists. It was said that the latter organized another meeting. It must, however, have been of very short duration, because in half an hour after the scaffe occurred, snother Republican meeting was orgunized in the same Hall, over which Mr. Othman presided. Messrs. Hubne, Rosengarden, Spitzer, Ieterson and Bourhardt made eloquent speeches in German, and R. George H. Fisher (cantidate for Assembly) spoke in English, to the most embusiastic crowd ever assembled in "Dutchtown," which only dispersed after midnight.

in "Dutchtown," which only dispersed after midnight.

I have no doubt that the confusionists intended to
catch some hundreds of votes by this trick. I hope
they will not be discouraged; we will assist them if
they want to gain any nore such victories over the
tailors and mechanics. I would propose to them to
call a meeting of the cabinet makers next; there is a
chance. At all events they are entitled to the sincere
thanks of the Williamsburgh Germans, who never
engaged themselves better than on this occasion.

Williamsburgh, Nov. 1, 1880.

A TALLOR. Williamsburgh, Nov. 1, 1860.

-Selomen L. Hall, esq., and others, will address a Republican mass meeting at Hoboken Station, Eds Railroad, in New Jersey, this evening. The Republic cans are doing a good work in that quarter of New.

Jersey, and will undoubtedly have a large meeting.

-Charles N. Emerson will address Republican meetings at Franklin, N. J., Thursday, Nov. 1; Glan Cove, L. I., Friday, Nov. 2; Caldwell, N. J., Saturday, Nov. Waterbury, Monday, Nov. 5.

-T. W. Williams, esq , will address a Republican meeting at Rockland Lake this evening, and will speak in the Wigwam at Brooklyn on Saturday evening.

-William H. Burleigh will address the Republicans of Tarrytown on Saturday evening, the 3d inet.

-The friends of Freedom were out on Taureday evening in great numbers, at Babylon, Suffolk County, L. I., to hear the Hon. Waldo Hutchins, of New-York, whose convincing arguments were received with round after round of applause. The name of Luther C. Carter brought a tremsndons round of applance, and will bring a still greater vote at the polls on Tuesday next.

Mr. Northrup of Connecticut, and Mr. W. Barnes f New-York, will address the people of Babylon this vening for the good cause.

-The Republicans of Saline, Washington County, eld a cheering meeting on the 26th of October. Gov. tanton delivered a telling speech. In the evening the recession numbered, by actual count, over 2,000, 125 of whom were Vermonters from Fair Haven and Poultney. The illuminations of the buildings and fireworks added to the brilliancy of the display. At the meeting in the evening, there were speeches by a Wide-Awake Captain, till very recently an American, one from an old Democrat, and one from an Irishman, all driven into the Republican ranks by "Fusion and disgust.

-A meeting of the Fort Lee Republican Clab was held at the Davis House on Tuesday evening last. Mr. Joseph Hoxie addressed an attentive audience for nearly three hours in his characteristic style, at once humorous, instructive, and pathetic, on the all-absorbing theme of the times, viz: the corruption and imbecility of the present Administration, and showed conclusively that the only remedy for this existing evil is the election of Abraham Lincoln of Illinois. -The Lincoln and Hamlin Club of North Hemp

stead, Queens County, held a meeting at Westbury on Monday evening, 29th inst. The meeting was addressed by John Ordronaing, candidate for Assembly, and Joseph Hoxie, eeq., of New-York. A large audience gave their attention for over two hours to sound and truthful arguments.

-It has been ascertained that in Washington Co. a large number of persons, who are known to have been in the country but two or three y-ars, are in possession of their naturalization papers. This may be the case elsewhere. Forewarned forearmed!

-There was a glorious Republican mass meeting in Ridgefield, on Wednesday evening. Speeches were made by the Hon. Orris S. Ferry of Norwalk, and Nelson L. White, esq., of Danbury. The Wide-Awakes of Ridgefield, and from several adjoining towns, were out, numbering 350 torches, and presenting a fine appearance. Refreshments were served, and the meeting broke up at about 12 p. m. -At the foot of the mountains which hem in the

John Brown tract" on the south, stands, reclining gracefully upon the banks of the Sacandaga River, and near where the lines of the counties of Fulton, Saratogs and Hamilton meet, the beautiful village of Northville. Stretching out from it in all directions are fertile vallies, where cluster some of the best grazing farms in the State. In this picturesque region, on Friday last, the friends of Lincoln and Hamlin held a large mass meeting. The farmers, with their wives and daughters, from all the country round about, were present and full of enthusiasm. The three counties were well represented, especially Fulton and Saratoga. persons being in attendance from a distance of thirty miles. In the afternoon the throng was addressed at length by Henry B. Stanton of Seneca. The evening was made brilliant by hundreds of Wide-Awakee gathered from the surrounding towns, and a general illumination of the village. The crowd was addressed by Simen H. Mix of Schoharie County, Republican candidate for Congress, and Mr. Bachelder, member of Assembly from Saratoga. This demonstration never had a parallel in that section of the country, and it has hardly been exceeded in enthusiasm and effectiveness by any meeting held in either of the six or eight counties along the Mohawk. It was a great day for the Sacandaga Valley.

-A large and spirited Republican meeting was held in the little hamlet of Millburn, four miles south of Hempetead, Queens County, on Wednesday evening, which was addressed by William Easton, eeq., and William H. Burleigh. The Wide-Awakes of Hemp stead Village and of Smithville were out in force, and their excellent discipline and the splendor of their torches added not a little to the enthusiasm of the occasion. The meeting was a complete success, and closed at a late hour, with cheers for the Republican cause and candidates.

-The Republican mass meeting at Kinderhook, Co lumbia County, on the 26th inst., was a perfect success. The addresses were by Senstor Wade, Messrs. Beale, Wilber, and others. The Wide-Awakes made a fine display, and the illuminations and enthusissm in the evening were all that could be desired. . We learn that Kinderhock will give a good account of herself.

-Dr. Fenelon Hasbrouck of Peekskill, editor of The Highland Democrat, has been nominated as an Independent candidate for Congress in the IX h | Haskin's) District, by that portion of the Democracy who are not altogether pleased with the nomination of Mr. Haight, the Douglas candidate.

-A Republican meeting was held in the epen air, at Col. Brank's Station, Bergen County, N. J., on the Northern Railroad, on Saturday afternoon. Speeches were made by W. W. Howe of New York, O. Vanderhoven of Paterson, and Mr. Caldwell of Pier-

-A correspondent, writing from South Salem,

—A correspondent, writing from South Salem, Westchester County, under date of Oct. 30, eays:

"Last night we had another glorious rally of the friends of Free Labor. G. G. Bellows and Henry J. Scudder, eeq., of your city, addressed the large sales and the great effect. You may put this town down for Lincoln by at least 200 majority, and, if we get all our voters out, at 250. Our Wide-Awakes are doing marvels.

doing marvels.

—A correspondent says:

"The Republicans of Northfield township, Richmond County. Staten Island, have been actively employed since the opening of the Fall campaign, in preparing for the great struggle of Tuesday next. The voters of the Hd District have held weekly meetings for some two months or more past, at Ball's Head, and been ably addressed by Messra. J. Wilson Green, C. N. Emerson, J. H. Shannon, and Judge Center of this city, and Messra. Brownell, Winthrop, G. W. Curtis, Hale, and others of Staten Island, and C. F. Hopkinson, eq., of Boston. They have also organized and equipped a corps of Wide-Awakes of some 60 members, all of this District, where but 25 votes were cast for Fremont in 1836, and have also thoroughly canvased every voter in it, and ascertained as nearly as possible, his political precivities. On Thursday last,